



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

CAMBRIAN TRILOBITES

By Charles D. Walcott

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Received by the Academy, January 31, 1916

The writer has assembled data to aid in clearing up some of the problems of formations of the Appalachian region by a careful comparison of portions of their contained faunas with those of the Mississippi Valley, the Cordilleras, and other localities. No thorough study and comparison of many genera of the Cambrian faunas has been made, though collections from many outcrops have been in the writer's possession for years, awaiting the opportunity to make these studies so necessary in his work on the Cambrian Trilobites.

Two new families of trilobites are proposed, Menomonidæ and Norwoodidæ, and seven new genera: *Menomonina*, *Millardia*, *Dresbachia*, *Norwoodia*, *Saratogia*, *Vanuxemella*, and *Hanburia*; 46 new species and three new varieties are described, with 19 earlier described species and several genera. One of the marked features of the paper is the description of a number of genera of the order Proparia: *Menomonina*, *Millardia*, *Dresbachia*, and *Norwoodia*. These, taken in connection with the genus *Burlingia*, described in a previous paper (Cambrian Trilobites, *Smithsonian Misc. Coll.*, **53**, No. 2, 1908, p. 14) establish the existence of a strong group of the order in Cambrian time.

The stratigraphic position of the Weeks formation is changed from Middle to Upper Cambrian, and the problem of whether the Conasauga formation of the Coosa Valley and adjoining areas shall be restricted to the Upper Cambrian, and the Middle Cambrian beds there given a formation name, is left for further detailed study.

The discussion and comparison of the *Crepicephalus* group of trilobites is particularly interesting, including a comparison of 17 different species, 10 of them new species, 3 new varieties, and two undetermined species. The five plates of illustrations of this large trilobite also present many new and interesting features of the animal, now so long extinct.

The details of this investigation with fifteen plates continuing 280 figures will be found in *Smithsonian Misc. Coll.*, **64**, No. 3, 1916.